



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

ABSTRACT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN  
OF THE  
MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES DURING THE THIRD QUARTER  
(JULY—SEPTEMBER), AND OF THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS DURING  
THE FOURTH QUARTER (OCTOBER—DECEMBER), OF 1858.

THIS Return comprises the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered by 2,197 Registrars in all the districts of England during the Autumn Quarter that ended on December 31st, 1858; and the MARRIAGES in 12,332 churches or chapels, about 4,043 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 630 Superintendent Registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended on September 30th, 1858.

The returns present an unfavourable aspect of the country. The Marriages are below the average; and the Deaths in the quarter are much above the average number. On this account, and on account of the increase of population, it has never before happened that so many deaths were registered in any autumn quarter as were registered in the last three months of the year 1858. The Birth-rate was slightly above the average of the season.

The returns of the year 1858, show an excess of mortality in the six cold months, while the mortality in spring and summer was below the average. 1858 was an unhealthy year; and the Birth-rate was slightly below the average.

MARRIAGES.—38,628 Weddings were celebrated in the Quarter that ended on September 30th; consequently 77,256 persons were married. The numbers were below the numbers of the married in the corresponding quarters of 1857 and 1856.

ENGLAND :—MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the Years  
1852-58, and in the QUARTERS of those Years.

*Calendar YEARS, 1852-58 :—Numbers.*

Years .....	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.	'52.
Marriages No.	....	159,392	159,337	152,113	159,727	164,520	158,782
Births..... „	655,527	662,884	657,453	635,043	634,405	612,391	624,012
Deaths..... „	450,018	420,019	390,506	425,703	437,905	421,097	407,135

QUARTERS of each Calendar Year 1852-58.

(I.) MARRIAGES :—Numbers.

<i>Qrs. ended last day of</i>	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.	'52.
March .....No.	30,034	33,381	33,427	29,186	33,234	35,149	32,977
June ..... „	39,909	41,296	38,820	38,549	40,518	40,446	40,092
Septmbr. .... „	38,628	38,829	39,089	37,308	38,182	39,899	38,400
Decmbr. .... „	....	45,886	48,001	47,070	47,793	49,026	47,313

## QUARTERS of each Calendar Year 1852–58.

## (II.) BIRTHS:—Numbers.

<i>Qrs. ended last day of</i>	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.	'52.
March .....No.	171,001	170,381	169,250	166,225	160,785	161,729	161,803
June ..... „	169,170	170,313	173,263	165,277	172,457	158,697	159,031
Septmbr. .... „	157,449	161,215	157,462	154,700	154,724	147,602	151,222
Decmbr. .... „	158,007	160,975	157,478	148,841	146,439	144,363	151,956

## (III.) DEATHS:—Numbers.

<i>Qrs. ended last day of</i>	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.	'52.
March .....No.	125,902	108,527	103,014	134,542	111,843	118,119	106,358
June ..... „	107,193	100,205	100,099	106,493	102,586	107,647	100,625
Septmbr. .... „	98,260	100,590	91,155	87,646	113,843	92,201	100,382
Decmbr. .... „	118,663	110,697	96,238	97,022	109,633	103,130	99,770

The decrease since 1856 is observable in London, and in the divisions south of the Thames. The marriages in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the Northern Division were nearly stationary; in the Welsh Division they decreased.

BIRTHS.—158,007 children were registered in the quarter that ended on December 31st; so the births were at the annual rate of 3·198 per cent., or ·017 over the average of the quarter, but below the rates of the corresponding quarters of the two previous years.

655,627 births were registered in the year 1858, and the birth-rate was 3·358.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—As 158,007 Births and 118,663 Deaths were registered, the natural increase of the population was 39,344, or 428 souls daily. The probable natural increase of population of the United Kingdom was 642 daily.

7,973, or, allowing for the numbers of undistinguished origin, about 9,516 English emigrants,—103 daily,—sailed from the chief ports of the United Kingdom in the last three months of the year 1858; namely, 2,834 to the United States, 6,392 to the Australian colonies, 289 to other places.

The natural increase of the population of England in the whole year was 205,609, or 563 daily.

113,972 Emigrants sailed from the ports of the United Kingdom, in the year 1858. Of the number about 45,726 were of English origin; on an average 125 English men and women left our shores daily.

ENGLAND :—*Annual Rate Per Cent. of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, during the YEARS 1852-58, and the QUARTERS of those Years.*

*Calendar YEARS, 1852-58 :—General Per Centage Results.*

YEARS .....	'58.	Mean '48-'57.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.	'52.
Estmtd. Popln. of England in thousands in middle of Year .....	19,523,	....	19,305,	19,045,	18,787,	18,619,	18,403,	18,206,
Marrgs. Per ct.	....	·842	·826	·837	·810	·858	·894	·872
Births .... „	3·358	3·374	3·434	3·452	3·380	3·407	3·328	3·428
Deaths .... „	2·305	2·246	2·176	2·050	2·266	2·352	2·288	2·236

*QUARTERS of each Calendar Year, 1852-58.*

(I.) MARRIAGES :—*Per Centages.*

<i>Qrs. ended last day of</i>	'58.	Mean '48-'57.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.	'52.
March....Per ct.	·627	·705	·705	·708	·633	·728	·778	·730
June..... „	·821	·853	·860	·819	·824	·875	·883	·885
Septmbr. „	·784	·809	·797	·813	·787	·813	·839	·836
Decmbr. „	....	·998	·939	·995	·389	1·015	1·053	1·027

(II.) BIRTHS :—*Per Centages.*

<i>Qrs. ended last day of</i>	'58.	Mean '48-'57.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.	'52.
March... Per ct.	3·568	3·518	3·599	3·585	3·603	3·520	3·578	3·582
June .... „	3·482	3·552	3·546	3·656	3·534	3·722	3·464	3·509
Septmbr. „	3·195	3·247	3·308	3·275	3·261	3·294	3·177	3·291
Decmbr. „	3·198	3·181	3·294	3·264	3·128	3·111	3·100	3·298

(III.) DEATHS :—*Per Centages.*

<i>Qrs. ended last day of</i>	'58.	Mean '48-'57.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.	'52.
March....Per ct.	2·627	2·471	2·292	2·182	2·916	2·449	2·613	2·354
June..... „	2·206	2·225	2·086	2·112	2·277	2·214	2·355	2·221
Septmbr. „	1·994	2·140	2·064	1·896	1·848	2·423	1·985	2·185
Decmbr. „	2·402	2·154	2·265	1·995	2·039	2·329	2·214	2·165

PRICES, THE WEATHER, AND PAUPERISM.—The Funds rose and the prices of Wheat continued to fall in the year 1858. Wheat was sold at 41s. 9d. a quarter on an average during the last thirteen weeks of the year; and the prices in the thirteen corresponding weeks of 1856 and 1857 were 63s. 4d. and 52s. The fall was 34 per cent. in two years. Beef by the carcass was 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ d., 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ d., and 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. per pound in the same seasons at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets; mutton 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ d., 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ d., and 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. The average prices of beef were stationary; but the average prices of the higher qualities fell from 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; the prices of the lower qualities rose from 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 4d. Again the price of the best mutton by the carcass was 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. at the beginning and

*The Average Prices of CONSOLS, of WHEAT, MEAT, and POTATOES; also the Average Number of Paupers relieved on the last day of each Week; and the Mean Temperature, in each of the nine QUARTERS ending December 31st, 1858.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Quarters ending	Average Price of Consols (for Money).	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales.	Average Prices of Meat per lb. at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets (by the Carcase), with the <i>Mean</i> Prices.		Average Prices of Potatoes (York Regents) per Ton at Waterside Market, Southwark.	Pauperism.		Mean Temperature.
			Beef.	Mutton.		Quarterly Average of the Number of Paupers relieved on the <i>last day</i> of each week.*		
						In-door.	Out-door.	
1856	£	s. d.	d. d. d.	d. d. d.	s. s. s.			
31 Dec.	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	63 4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ —6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ —6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	90—110 100	122,280	720,003	44° 2
1857								
31 Mar.	93 $\frac{4}{8}$	56 10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ —7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	100—120 110	135,121	777,426	39° 2
30 June	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	56 9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ —6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	105—150 127	119,241	732,284	53° 8
30 Sept.	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	59 11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —7 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	95—115 105	109,371	702,644	63° 3
31 Dec.	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —7 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	130—150 140	122,942	736,814	47° 9
1858								
31 Mar.	96 $\frac{1}{8}$	46 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ —7 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	130—175 152	138,376	835,641	37° 8
30 June	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	44 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	140—185 162	119,234	752,278	54° 3
30 Sept.	96 $\frac{4}{8}$	44 7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	65—90 77	107,197	705,301	61° 0
31 Dec.	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	41 9	4—6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	80—95 87	115,751	710,904	43° 8

\* Deduced from the Returns of the Poor Law Board. The Returns relate to 644 Unions, comprising a population of 17,651,136 (in 1851), and do not include the paupers of 288 parishes incorporated under Gilbert's Act, or still under the 43rd Elizabeth, containing a population of 276,473 in 1851; Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Vagrants relieved in the above Unions are also excluded. They amounted on January 1st, 1858, to—Insane Persons, 19,487; Vagrants, 2,265. The rest of the paupers on that day amounted to 880,280.

the end of the period ; but the price of the inferior mutton fell a halfpenny in the pound. Potatoes, which are so important an article of food, were sold at the rate of 100s., 140s., and 87s. 6d. a ton at the waterside market, Southwark, in the three last quarters of the years 1856-7-8. Potatoes have been 37 per cent. cheaper than they were in the corresponding weeks of 1857, and 12 per cent. cheaper than they were in 1856.

The Weather in the last quarter was peculiar, and had considerable effect on the mortality. The average temperature of the three months at Greenwich was 43·8°, differing little (0·2) from the average of the corresponding months of 87 years. But November was very cold ; the mean temperature was 39·6°, and on the 24th of November the lowest temperature recorded was at many stations below 20°, that is 12° below the freezing point of water. The mean temperature has been lower in only twelve out of 87 Novembers. October and December were above the average temperature of those months. October and November were dry ; December moist. The *fall of rain* was deficient in each month ; for the fall was only 3·1 in., and the deficiency in the quarter amounted to 4·5 in. The rain-fall was in the four last years 1855-58 respectively, 23·5 in. ; 21·5 in. ; 21·4 in. ; and 17·2 in. The 17·2 in. of rain in 1858 is the lowest rain-fall since 1840 : in that year the rain-fall was 16·4 in. The effect of this deficiency on the wells, and the water supply of the people generally, must be borne in mind ; for when the springs fail, stagnant water is sometimes drunk and employed for domestic use.

The Poor Law Board has favoured the Registrar-General with returns, which are of great interest, and throw much light on the condition of the people. They require little explanation. We learn from them that on an average during the quarter that ended on December 31st last, 115,751 In-door paupers, and 710,904 Out-door paupers were relieved under the Poor Law ; or 826,655 persons in the aggregate were in the receipt of relief. The average number of out-door paupers in the last thirteen weeks of the years 1856, 1857, and 1858 were 720,003 ; 736,814 ; and 710,904. The number in the thirteen weeks of the last year is less than the numbers in the corresponding weeks of the two preceding years. In the year 1857 there were on an average 4·49 in-door and out-door paupers to 100 of the population ; in 1858 the proportion was nearly the same (4·51). The average numbers, after corrections for places making no returns, were 869,027 and 882,498. The first quarter of 1858 was a season of evident distress ; and the paupers then receiving relief, amounted on a weekly average to nearly a million (974,017). The distress continued in spring, but diminished as summer advanced.

England thus under her system of Poor Laws bestows on one in 22 of her population, taking one day with another, relief to the extent of about 4d. a-day, making in the aggregate about 6,000,000*l.* a-year. This is perhaps not more than 2 per cent. on the income of all classes.

Some foreign writers occasionally speak of England as a country “eaten up” by pauperism ; they do not seem to be aware of the fact that in other countries—as in Ireland formerly,—the absence of a legally ordained system of relief implies aggravation and not absence of distress. It would be equally correct to look upon England as a country of wealthy ratepayers overflowing with Christian charity.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—118,663 Deaths were registered in the three months that ended on December 31st. After correcting for increase of population, this implies that the mortality was at the annual rate of 2·402 per cent., or rather more than 24 in 1000.

*Deaths in the Autumn Quarters, ending December 31st. 1851-58.—Numbers.*

DEATHS, &c.	1858.	Total 1848-57, (10 Years.)	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.	1852.	1851.
In 125 Districts and 23 Sub-districts, comprising the <i>Chief Towns</i> .....	65,657	532,982	60,186	52,086	51,985	59,660	57,635	52,711	32,353
In the remaining Districts and Sub-Districts of England and Wales, comprising chiefly Small Towns and <i>Country Parishes</i> ...	53,006	464,458	50,511	44,152	45,037	49,973	45,495	47,059	46,727
All England .....	118,663	997,440	110,697	96,238	97,022	109,633	103,130	99,770	99,080

*AREA, POPULATION, DEATHS, and MORTALITY per Cent. in the Autumn Quarters, ending December 31st., 1848-58.*

GROUPS.	Area in Statute Acres. (England.)	Population Enumerated. (England.)		Deaths in 10 Autumn Quarters, 1848-57.	Average Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. of 10 Autumn Quarters, 1848-57.	Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. in the Autumn Quarter 1858.
		June 6-7th, 1841.	March 31st, 1851.			
In 125 Districts, and 23 Sub-Districts, comprising the <i>Chief Towns</i> .....	No. 2,149,800	No. 6,838,069	No. 8,247,017	No. 532,982	Per ct. 2·476	Per ct. 2·770
In the remaining Districts and Sub-districts of England and Wales, comprising chiefly <i>Small Towns and Country Parishes</i> .....	35,175,115	9,076,079	9,680,592	464,458	1·891	2·096
All England .....	37,324,915	15,914,148	17,927,609	997,440	2·154	2·402

The mortality of the quarter in town districts was at the rate of 28 in 1,000 living; in the districts of the country, of villages, and of small towns the mortality was at the rate of 21 in 1,000 living. Upon taking the four quarters, of which the returns are now complete, the result is that the deaths of 450,018 persons were registered in the year 1858, and the annual mortality was at the rate of 23 in 1,000; in the large town districts the annual rate was 25 or more; in the other districts, 21 in 1,000 died.

The population of England is only enumerated every *ten* years, and the difficulty arising from our ignorance of the exact population of the several parts of the country is now sensibly felt. It is nearly eight years since the census was taken; and the growth of the population of the whole country has undergone considerable fluctuations during this important period. Particular towns are necessarily exposed to greater fluctuations than the whole kingdom; as they are peopled partly by indigenous inhabitants and partly by immigrants from the country. If we assume that the town population, which in the aggregate amounted to 8,247,017 in 1851, increased at the rate which prevailed in the previous ten years (1841-51) up to

1858, the numbers would amount in the middle of that year to 9,471,204; and the mortality in the year would be at the rate of 25 in 1,000. This may be taken as an under estimate of the mortality of the towns; as 21 in 1,000 is rather an over estimate of the mortality in the country.

The population of England and Wales in the middle of 1858 probably did not exceed 19,576,950;\* and, at the rates of comparatively healthy districts, the deaths in the year should not have exceeded 349,398; the actual deaths amounted to 450,018, and the excess of 100,620 deaths is due chiefly to the fatal neglect of the sanitary arrangements which are required in every district, and are indispensable in densely peopled cities. These 100,620 deaths may be called unnatural deaths, of which about 69,730 happened in the large town districts, and 30,890 in the rest of the kingdom. This is a sad reckoning; but it is an under-statement of the facts.†

The Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council having under the Public Health Act the power to institute local sanitary inquiries, the registrars of every sub-district in the kingdom have been requested to give immediate information of any reigning epidemic, and to insert in their notes numerical statements of the deaths from certain leading zymotic diseases. After some revision their returns have been printed in the form of notes suggesting inquiries which will no doubt be zealously prosecuted by Mr. Simon, the able Health Officer of the Board.

It will be observed that different diseases have prevailed in different localities; each group of population all over the country suffering more or less from its local disease, or enjoying unusual exemption. The excess of the mortality is most frequently referred to scarlatina and to the epidemic of diphtheria, which began on the southern coast and has during the year spread over the North Midland and the Northern Counties. Some districts exhibit no increase of mortality. Thus in North Devon among 105,692 people only 465 deaths took place in three months, and the mortality was at the annual rate of only 18 in 1,000. In the sixty-three healthy districts the mortality of the quarter was at the rate of 19 in 1,000 annually. In Glendale 39 in 14,348 people died in the quarter, and the mortality was generally low in the surrounding districts of Northumberland. The Morpeth district is an exception; or rather the Bedlington sub-district of Morpeth itself. In Bedlington 15 persons died of fever; diarrhoea, bronchitis, and diphtheria prevailed. The mortality in Bedlington progressively rose from 23 in 1,000 in the year 1856 to 27 in 1,000 in 1857, and to 35 in 1,000 in the year 1858, according to the calculation of Mr. Woodman, the clerk to the Board of Health. "From this it appears," he adds, "that at Bedlington the death-rate is steadily increasing year by year; that the poison from filth and cesspools, and the want of water, are increasing, and producing their certain results." Bedlington neglects sanitary measures, and sits tranquilly over its cesspools, which send up disease among the inhabitants. Morpeth has main sewers as well as a water supply; fever has nearly disappeared, and cholera has been averted, although yet much remains to be done to complete the sanitary defences of the place.

The mortality in many of the towns has been excessively high: and this has been notably the case in Brighton, Reading, Windsor, Great Yarmouth, Melksham; Exeter, Plymouth, and the other towns of South Devon; Bath and the towns of Somersetshire; Bristol, Gloucester, and Cheltenham; Newcastle-under-Lyne and the Pottery Districts; Wolverhampton and Dudley; Birmingham and Stratford-on-

---

\* This result is obtained by assuming that the population has increased in the towns and in the country at the same rates since 1851 as in the ten previous years (1841-51); by taking the excess of births registered over deaths in the whole country the population is 19,523,000.

† If the ages and the mortality of the population of England had been the same as the ages and the mortality of the 63 healthy districts, the annual death-rate of England would not exceed 17·85 in 1,000 living. By applying this rate to the population of town and country the above numbers are obtained.



Avon; Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby; Liverpool, Manchester, and the manufacturing towns of Lancashire; Keighley, Halifax, Bradford, and Leeds. In Sheffield 1021 persons died in 92 days, out of a population amounting in 1851 to 103,626. Certain sanitary works have been carried out in Lancaster, and only 178 persons died there in the same time out of a population of 34,660. Multiplying the deaths and the population of Lancaster by *three*, it is seen that the deaths were in the proportion of 534 in 103,980, while in Sheffield the deaths were 1021 to 103,626! Can nothing be done to render the sanitary arrangements of Sheffield at least as satisfactory as those of Lancaster?

Upon examining all the facts, it is evident that the excessive mortality of the year 1858 may be traced, partly to the pressure in the early part of the year on the poor in the manufacturing districts, partly to the extreme cold of November, partly to defective supplies of pure water, and partly to the prevalence of the epidemic of diphtheria.

We must not shut our eyes to the fact, that one great nuisance perpetually increases as the population increases, and that no effectual provision has yet been made for getting rid of it from human dwellings. It is referred to several times in the notes of the registrars in towns which have been most heavily afflicted. To take one instance:—the deaths (386) exceeded the births (375) in St. Peter's, Brighton: the registrar enumerates the prevailing zymotic diseases, and then observes:—

“The inhabitants of this sub-district are chiefly artisans, mechanics, and the labouring poor. In many of their dwellings a very insufficient supply of water has been available to them, owing to the dryness of the weather in the first portion of the quarter, the water in the wells in use having been very low. There is no effectual drainage attached to their dwellings, and the cesspool system is in general use.”

Our towns have not had the advantage generally of being led by such enlightened and energetic men as the late Dean of Ely, and have consequently, notwithstanding some efforts, left the greatest nuisance of all still subsisting. Yet the removal of this nuisance is the one thing needful; in sanitary reform it is “the root of the matter.”

Liebig, the great agricultural chemist of Europe, has recently reminded us of English guano as a substitute for foreign supplies. “I am firmly of opinion,” he says, “that if England wishes to remain an agricultural country she must use as manure the nightsoil and similar residues produced in large cities.” Now England is a great agricultural country, and she will remain a great agricultural country to the end of time. And before the supplies of Peruvian guano fail in our imports, she must bring the article which may be called English guano into the field. It is poison alike in the cesspool of large cities and in the middens of cottages in the country; it is manure in the soil. The land requires it; the houses must get rid of it.

Byron, to justify his plain speaking, quotes a sentence from Voltaire: “*La pudeur s'est enfuite des cœurs, et s'est réfugiée sur les lèvres.*” Without pleading guilty to this charge, it must be admitted that while the cesspool nuisance has been increasing every year in all the cities of Europe, from Petersburg to Paris, from Vienna and Venice to London and Liverpool, it suggests ideas so disagreeable that it is rarely mentioned. The time has, however, come when the thing must be met. It cannot be evaded. Scientific research has traced the propagation of typhoid fever to this source. It is the great nidus of the cholera poison. The very aggravated disease, diphtheria, which infests this country, first assumed the epidemic form in France. And every traveller knows, that if the perfumery of France is exquisite; if her *cuisine* is the despair of English gourmands; if her arts are admirable; if her society is charming; her *cabinets* are everywhere detestable. They give an Englishman literally *mal à la gorge*. And French guano was apparently the slime on which the diphtheria,—whether it is a new or old form of disease,—whether it is a parasitic or a simple zymotic malady—assumed its epidemic character. In England it has unhappily found a congenial home; and all over the continent it

spreads under still more favourable conditions. In Munich, whence Liebig warns England of her danger, adorned as the Bavarian capital is with a Glyptothek, a Pinacothek, and other wonders of Bavarian art, delicate ladies are persecuted in the hotels by ammoniacal emanations.

Science has demonstrated that fermenting human excrement is a poison in and near human dwellings; and chemistry has shown that the same elements in other states become grasses, grain, fruits, and flowers, by the natural magic of the earth. Why, then, it may be asked, have none of the enlightened despotisms of the continent emptied the cesspools of their subjects by absolute decrees? Why have they not conferred this boon on the native agriculture which they so assiduously protect? Neither want of knowledge, nor probably of good-will, has paralyzed administrative action, but rather want of power. Despotism is only almighty in its powers of doing mischief. It can set the world in flames; it can shed torrents of blood; but it cannot regenerate nations. It cannot purify the people it has subjugated. Otherwise a few lines in the first Code Napoleon might have abolished French cesspools, and have directed the French guano to be deposited every day in the French soil, and by such a law have conferred more benefit on France than she derives from nine-tenths of the articles in that famous Digest.

Ancient legislation did not shrink from plainly dealing with the most indelicate matters where human life was at stake, and where the physical purity of mankind was concerned. Thus in the laws which we have been taught were delivered by Divine inspiration the following passage is found:—"Thou shalt have a place also without the camp, whither thou shalt go forth abroad: And thou shalt have a paddle upon thy weapon; and it shall be, *cumque sederis* thou shalt dig therewith, and shalt turn back and cover that which cometh from thee: *For the Lord thy God walketh in the midst of thy camp*, to deliver thee; and to give up thine enemies before thee; *therefore shalt thy camp be holy: that He see no unclean thing in thee, and turn away from thee.*" (Deuteronomy, xxiii. 12th, 13th, 14th.)

That is, *mutatis mutandis*, the true sanitary theory; all these matters, all dung, and all dirt must be immediately placed under the soil, which is the best of all disinfectants; and modern invention can readily find the mechanism for effecting the purpose, in ways involving less than the Mosaic labour, and quite inoffensive to the refined sensibility of modern civilization. The air of our cities will then be sweet; our rivers will flow unpolluted; the foliage of trees and delicate odours of flowers will caress the senses in the country, in the cottage, and in the mansion.

In England, one of the free countries in the world, this might perhaps be immediately effected, with the consent of the people, expressed by their representatives, in an enactment somewhat to this effect: "Seeing that English guano is a fertilizing manure in the soil, and is a loathsome, shameful, and poisonous nuisance in or near dwelling-houses, be it enacted, that the retention of any such manure in cesspools, in privies, in middens, or in any other form whatsoever, in or near a dwelling-house, shall render the owner or occupier of the place in which it is found liable to a penalty not exceeding shillings a day." If the municipal and parish authorities have the necessary powers to facilitate the working of the measure intrusted to the police for execution, it would speedily effect a revolution in the sanitary condition of England.

"For the Lord thy God walketh in the midst of thy camp,"—thy cities and thy fields—"therefore shall thy camp be holy: that He see no unclean thing in thee, and turn away from thee;" nor behold again a hundred thousand of thy children perish in any year to come for national violations of His laws.

VACCINATION RETURNS.—The Vaccination Extension Act of 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. cap. 100), contained the following provision:—

"Sect. 4. Upon and immediately after the successful Vaccination of any Child the medical officer or practitioner who shall have performed the operation shall deliver to the father or mother of the said child, or to the person who shall have the care, nurture, or custody of the said child, a certificate under his hand, according to the form of schedule hereinafter inserted marked (A), that the said Child has

been successfully vaccinated, and shall also transmit a duplicate of the said certificate to the Registrar of Births and Deaths of the sub-district in which the operation was performed; and such certificate shall, without further proof, be admissible as evidence of the successful Vaccination of such child in any information or complaint which shall be brought against the father or mother of the said child, or against the person who shall have had the care, nurture, or custody of such child, as aforesaid, for non-compliance with the provisions of this Act."

It appeared desirable to ascertain how this provision had worked; and accordingly each registrar was requested to fill up the annexed return —

RETURN OF VACCINATION CERTIFICATES RECEIVED IN 1858.

Total Number of <i>Duplicate Certificates</i> of successful Vaccination received by me from Medical Officers or Practitioners during the Year ended 31st December, 1858.	.....	<table><tr><td>Total Number.</td></tr><tr><td>_____</td></tr></table>	Total Number.	_____
Total Number.				
_____				

*N.B.—Be careful to state only the number of DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES received by you, without regard to the number of "Entries" contained in your Register Book of successful Vaccinations.*

The above is a true Return.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ Registrar.

From these returns the Table has been compiled.

The registrars received 376,798 vaccination certificates, although they registered the births of 655,627 children.

Persons vaccinated are not always children; and the children vaccinated are often born in previous years. But this consideration may probably be left out of account; and it may hence be inferred that the registrars will not receive more than 376,798 certificates relative to the vaccination of these 655,627 children.

A certain number of children die before they can be vaccinated. If these are represented by the deaths in the first three months of life, they will not exceed 8 per cent., or about 52,400. There will remain 226,429 certificates unaccounted for. A certain proportion of the children must, in spite of the law, have remained unvaccinated; and in reference to another portion actually vaccinated, the medical practitioners must have neglected to forward the duplicate certificates to the registrars. That the latter number is large is evident from the fact, that, according to the returns made to the Poor Law Board, 455,004 children in the year that ended on September 29th, 1858, were vaccinated successfully by the public vaccinators alone. In other words, their vaccination was paid for by the public. Of the number vaccinated successfully in the year 1858, by the public vaccinators, they must have neglected to send the duplicate certificates to the registrars in at least 78,000 instances; but as private practitioners sent a certain number of the 376,798 certificates, the public vaccinators must to that further extent have neglected to make the required returns.

This Act appears to work very unsatisfactorily in all its registration clauses, which evidently require revision.

**MARRIAGES Registered in the Quarters ending 30th September, 1856-58; BIRTHS and DEATHS Registered in the Quarters ending 31st December, 1856-58, in the Divisions of England.**

DIVISIONS.	AREA in Statute ACRES.	POPULATION, 1851. (Persons.)	MARRIAGES			BIRTHS			DEATHS		
			Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of								
			September.			December.			December.		
			1856.	1857.	1858.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1856.	1857.	1858.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
ENGLD. & WALES...Totals	37,324,915	17,927,609	39,089	38,829	38,628	157,478	160,975	158,007	96,238	110,697	118,663
I. London.....Totals	78,029	2,362,236	7,182	6,991	6,969	21,032	22,360	22,839	14,406	15,544	17,849
II. South Eastern Counties	4,065,105	1,628,386	3,253	3,057	3,114	13,548	13,689	13,413	8,017	8,590	9,511
III. South Midland Counties	3,201,290	1,234,332	2,083	2,184	2,159	10,109	10,249	9,946	5,899	6,784	6,268
IV. Eastern Counties.....Totals	3,214,099	1,113,982	1,731	1,747	1,797	8,685	8,719	8,523	5,220	6,418	5,976
V. South Western Counties	4,994,490	1,803,291	3,463	3,148	3,163	13,560	13,600	13,607	7,945	8,946	10,120
VI. West Midland Counties	3,865,332	2,136,573	4,574	4,881	4,730	19,637	20,303	20,032	11,728	13,816	14,579
VII. North Midland Counties	3,540,797	1,215,501	2,189	2,243	2,215	10,488	10,665	10,132	5,673	6,869	7,988
VIII. North Western Counties	2,000,227	2,488,438	6,437	6,365	6,374	23,662	24,329	23,402	15,927	19,164	20,110
IX. Yorkshire.....Totals	3,654,636	1,789,047	3,980	3,875	3,921	17,185	17,216	16,451	10,216	12,102	12,842
X. Northern Counties .....	3,492,322	969,126	1,943	2,025	1,994	9,682	9,675	9,790	5,555	6,130	6,158
XI. Monmthsh. and Wales...	5,218,588	1,186,697	2,254	2,313	2,192	9,890	10,170	9,872	5,652	6,334	7,262

*Number of Duplicate CERTIFICATES of SUCCESSFUL VACCINATION transmitted by MEDICAL OFFICERS and PRACTITIONERS pursuant to the 4th Section of the Act of 16 & 17 Vict. c. 100, and received by REGISTRARS of BIRTHS and DEATHS in ENGLAND and WALES during the Year 1858.*

DIVISIONS AND REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	1858.	
	Vaccination Certificates received.	Births Registered.
	No.	No.
ENGLAND AND WALES .....Totals	376,798	655,628
I. London .....	44,324	89,042
II. South Eastern Counties .....	27,122	54,397
III. South Midland Counties .....	19,569	41,341
IV. Eastern Counties .....	15,055	36,153
V. South Western Counties .....	34,951	56,571
VI. West Midland Counties .....	46,985	84,085
VII. North Midland Counties .....	26,496	42,394
VIII. North Western Counties .....	66,603	99,533
IX. Yorkshire .....	41,345	69,100
X. Northern Counties .....	26,210	40,397
XI. Monmouthshire and Wales .....	28,138	42,614

### LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

*Abstract of Statements contained in the Reports for the Half-Years ended 30th June, and 31st December, 1858.*

Estab- lished.	BANKS.	Paid-up Capital.	Current and Deposit Accounts.		Guarantee Fund.		Rate of Dividend and Bonus per Annum.		Ratio of Paid-up Capital and Gua- rantee Fund to Deposit and Cur- rent Accounts.	
			31 Dec. '58.	30 June, '58.	31 Dec. '58.	30 June, '58.	31 Dec. '58.	30 June, '58.	31 Dec. '58.	30 June, '58.
			£ Mlins.	£ Mlins.	£ Mlins.	£ Mlins.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.
1834	Lond. and Westminster	1,000	11,466	12,444	,169	,165	18	16	10'19	9'36
1836	London Joint Stock ....	,600	9,368	10,288	,203	,185	32½	22½	8'57	7'67
1839	Union Bk. of London	,600	10,146	9,032	,165	,165	15	15	7'54	8'47
1839	London and County ....	,500	4,264	4,178	,105	,105	12	10	14'19	14'48
1839	Comm. Bk. of London	,300	,903	,935	,075	,075	6	6	41'53	40'10
1855	City Bank .....	,300	1,750	1,252	,030	,030	5	8	18'86	26'35
1855	Bank of London.....	,300	1,301	1,059	,008	,008	5	5	23'68	29'07
1855	Unity Bank .....	,173	,107	,103	....	....	....	....	161'79	156'00
1856	Western Bk. of London	,200	,279	,229	,002	,002	3	....	72'50	88'46
TOTAL .....		3,973	39,584	39,520	,757	,735	....	....	11'95	11'91

## REMARKS ON THE WEATHER,

DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1858.

*By JAMES GLAISHER, ESQ., F.R.S., &c., Sec. of the British Meteorological Society.*

October till the 4th was warm, being  $3\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  above the average; it was then cold till the 12th, being  $2\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  deficient from the average; from the 13th to the 28th it was warm, being  $3\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  in excess; and then till the end of the month was again cold; the mean daily deficiency being  $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ . The mean high day temperature was  $60^{\circ}$ , exceeding the average by  $1\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ ; and the mean low night was  $44^{\circ}$ , exceeding the average by  $\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  only. The mean temperature of the month was  $50^{\circ}8$  being  $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  above the average,

November was very cold till the 24th, being  $6^{\circ}$  below the average, and then became warm for the remainder of the month, the average excess being  $5\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ . The mean high day temperature was  $46^{\circ}$ , being  $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  below the average; and the mean low night was  $33\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ , being  $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  deficient from the average. The mean temperature of the month was  $39^{\circ}6$ , being  $4\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  below the average of the last 17 years. The mean temperature of this month has been lower on 12 occasions only during the last 87 years. On the 24th of November the lowest temperature recorded at many stations was below  $20^{\circ}$ , and at Royston in Hertfordshire the temperature decreased to the point  $11^{\circ}$ . The mean temperature of the 23rd and 24th at Greenwich was lower than that of any two consecutive days in November during the last 45 years.

December was warm till the 5th, being  $3\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  in excess; it was then cold till the 17th, averaging  $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  in defect, and then for the remainder of the month it was warm, the average excess being  $5\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ . The mean high day temperature was  $45^{\circ}$ , differing but little from the average; and the low night was  $36\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ , exceeding the average by  $\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ . The mean temperature for the month was  $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  above the average of the previous 17 years.

The mean temperature of November was from  $10^{\circ}$  to  $11^{\circ}$  lower than that of October in the south and middle of England, but this value decreased to  $7^{\circ}$  at stations in the North of England. The temperature from November to December increased about  $1^{\circ}$  at stations south of  $52^{\circ}$  lat., and was of nearly the same value at stations more northwards.

*The mean temperature of the dew-point* was above its average in October and December, and below in November. *The mean degree of humidity* exceeded its average in December, but was deficient in October and November.

*The fall of rain* was deficient in each month, and the total deficiency for the quarter amounted to 4.5 inches. The annual fall for the last four years has shown a yearly decrease; in 1855 the amount was 23.5 inches; in 1856, 21.5 inches; in 1857, 21.4 inches; and in 1858, 17.2 inches; and the latter amount is the lowest since 1840, when it was 16.4 inches.

The mean pressure of the atmosphere was considerably above the average in October, and somewhat below in November and December.

The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich for the quarter ending November, constituting the three autumnal months, was 50°·2, being 0°·9 above the average of 87 years.

1858. Months.		Temperature of										Elastic Force of Vapour.		Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	
		Air.			Evaporation.		Dew Point.		Air— Daily Range.		Water of the Thames				
		Mean.	Diff. from Average of 87 Years.	Diff. from Average of 17 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 17 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 17 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 17 Years.		Mean.	Diff. from Average of 17 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 17 Years.
Oct. ....	50·8	+1·5	+1·3	48·5	+0·4	46·1	+0·3	16·0	+1·4	57·0	In. ·313	+·003	Gr. 3·6	+0·1	
Nov. ....	39·6	-2·9	-4·2	37·9	-4·4	35·7	-4·8	12·5	+1·1	42·1	·209	-·051	2·4	-0·5	
Dec. ....	41·0	+2·1	+0·5	39·6	+0·6	37·8	+0·6	8·5	-1·1	41·9	·227	-·002	2·6	-0·0	
Mean.....	43·8	+0·2	-0·8	42·0	-1·1	39·9	-1·3	12·3	+0·5	47·0	·250	-·017	2·9	-0·1	

1858. Months.		Degree of Humidity.		Reading of Barometer.		Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.		Rain.		Daily Horiz- ontal Move- ment of the Air.	Reading of Thermometer on Grass.				
		Mean.	Diff. from Average of 17 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 17 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 17 Years.	Amnt.	Diff. from Average of 40 Years.		Number of Nights it was			Low- est Read- ing at Night.	High- est Read- ing at Night.
											At or below 30°.	Be- tween 30° and 40°.	Above 40°.		
Oct. ....	85	- 1	In. 29·834	In. +·152	Gr. 541	Gr. + 2	In. 1·2	In. -1·6	Miles. 106	3	14	14	° 27·0	° 48·2	
Nov. ....	86	- 2	29·750	-·006	552	+ 5	0·4	-2·2	67	16	10	4	13·0	43·0	
Dec. ....	89	+ 1	29·771	-·065	551	- 1	1·5	-0·7	109	8	22	1	24·0	42·5	
Mean.....	87	- 1	29·785	+·027	548	+ 2	Sum 3·1	Sum -4·5	Mean 94	Sum 27	Sum 46	Sum 19	Lowest 13·0	Highest 48·2	

*Note.*—In reading this table it will be borne in mind that the sign (—) minus signifies below the average, and that the sign (+) plus signifies above the average.

ENGLAND.—*Meteorological Table, Quarter ending 31st December, 1858.*

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Mean Pressure of Dry Air reduced to the Level of the Sea.	Highest Reading of the Thermo- meter.	Lowest Reading of the Thermo- meter.	Range of Tempera- ture in the Quarter.	Mean Monthly Range of Tempera- ture.	Mean Daily Range of Tempera- ture.	Mean Tempera- ture of the Air.	Mean Degree of Hu- midity.	WIND.				Mean Amount of Cloud.	RAIN.	
									Mean estimated Strength.	Relative Proportion of				Number of Days on which it fell.	Amount collected.
										N.	E.	S.	W.		
Guernsey .....	29·683	66·0	30·5	35·5	22·5	6·9	48·8	82	2·0	33	22	25	12	50	in.
Helston .....	29·660	67·0	32·0	35·0	26·7	10·9	50·1	84	2·2	11	32	21	28	53	10·4
Exeter .....	29·680	65·3	25·0	40·3	28·4	9·8	46·0	88	1·5	27	18	26	21	61	10·5
Ventnor .....	29·733	66·0	31·0	35·0	23·7	8·0	47·7	85	...	17	31	18	28	47	11·5
Worthing .....	29·707	65·4	26·0	39·4	24·1	10·1	45·8	86	1·3	25	24	19	24	39	8·1
Barnstaple .....	29·667	65·0	24·5	40·5	29·6	11·0	46·7	85	1·9	16	31	25	20½	54	6·8
Clifton .....	29·695	65·3	22·8	42·5	29·5	9·9	44·0	88	0·7	22	26	21	23	54	10·7
Royal Observatory	29·713	69·5	20·5	49·0	32·4	12·4	43·8	87	...	16	26	25	25	51	6·9
St. Thomas's Hos.	29·655	68·3	26·3	42·0	27·3	10·5	45·2	85	...	20	25	22	25	30	3·1
Rose Hill .....	29·701	66·9	15·4	51·5	33·5	12·9	43·2	92	1·5	...	...	...	...	30	3·4
Hartwell Rectory	29·702	68·0	19·0	49·0	32·8	11·1	42·9	84	0·9	20	25	25	22	32	4·8
Royston .....	29·743	69·0	11·1	57·9	37·0	13·0	43·3	87	...	20	25	25	22	34	4·2
Lampeter .....	29·677	64·5	17·2	47·3	34·7	13·8	44·0	91	0·7	19	19	27	27	69	4·2
Norwich .....	29·725	68·0	20·0	48·0	30·7	10·5	44·1	86	1·5	12	28	32	20	55	13·3
Grantham .....	29·715	65·6	20·4	45·2	30·5	7·9	43·1	87	...	16	24	27	25	32	6·7
Holkham .....	29·713	65·5	19·0	46·5	32·2	11·7	44·0	85	1·0	20	17	23	32	50	6·4
Nottingham .....	29·716	69·5	13·2	56·3	35·9	12·3	43·0	85	...	15	16	36	25	40	5·6
Liverpool .....	29·714	65·3	25·6	39·7	26·3	8·0	45·3	85	0·3	...	...	...	...	38	6·0
Wakefield .....	29·700	68·8	15·7	53·1	36·5	12·5	42·8	89	...	...	...	...	...	38	8·4
Stonyhurst .....	29·661	63·3	20·9	42·4	31·9	10·4	42·6	87	1·4	15	16	30	31	50	6·0
York .....	29·659	65·0	17·0	48·0	32·0	10·2	41·4	90	1·0	23	20	22	27	64	13·7
Scarborough .....	29·664	62·0	29·0	33·0	22·7	5·8	44·1	93	...	13	25	19	35	47	5·2
North Shields .....	...	64·4	23·0	41·4	29·7	9·1	42·0	91	...	20	14	21	39	...	...
Silloth .....	29·633	62·1	20·1	42·0	34·1	11·4	42·5	87	1·6	25	12	21	34	48	16·6
									1·1	9	31	23	29	39	7·5



POOR RELIEF (*England and Wales*). HALF YEARS ended *Michaelmas*, 1857-8.—EXPENDITURE AND UNION CONTRACT PRICES.  
*Abstracted from Periodical Returns published by Poor Law Board.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Area.	Total Populn. 1851.	Persons 20 Years and upwards.	Persons 20 Years and under engaged in	Agriculture.	Manufatures.	Mining and Mineral Works.	DIVISIONS.	Expended for In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief during the Half Year ended <i>Michaelmas</i> .	1858	1857	1858 Compared with 1857
<i>Sq. Miles.</i>	No. <i>M/ins.</i>	No. <i>M/ins.</i>	Mechanical Arts, Trade, and Domestic Servants.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.		1858. £	1857. £	More.	Less.
122	2'4	1'4	47'6	1'1	6'0	3'5	Metropolis.....	173,000	183,000	Per Cent. ....	Per Cent. 5'7
6,352	1'6	'9	30'7	20'8	2'5	2'4	South-Eastern .....	210,	230,	....	8'5
5,002	1'2	'7	28'3	25'4	7'1	2'4	South-Midland .....	179,	194,	....	7'8
5,022	1'1	'6	27'4	26'5	4'0	2'3	Eastern .....	152,	175,	....	13'2
7,804	1'8	1'0	28'6	23'3	4'6	5'6	South-Western .....	227,	245,	....	7'5
6,013	2'1	1'2	29'1	15'5	5'2	12'6	West Midland .....	184,	197,	....	6'7
5,527	1'2	'6	31'8	21'7	6'4	5'3	North Midland .....	123,	127,	....	3'7
3,144	2'5	1'3	29'8	8'3	21'5	5'4	North-Western .....	181,	172,	5'7	....
5,710	1'8	1'0	25'2	14'3	17'5	7'3	York .....	138,	131,	5'3	....
5,457	1'0	'5	27'7	16'1	4'2	12'4	Northern .....	90,	88,	2'7	....
8,167	1'2	'6	21'8	25'7	2'5	12'4	Wales.....	157,	155,	1'0	....
58,320	17'9	9'8	31'0	16'1	8'4	6'3		1,814,004	1,897,000	....	4'4

In 627 Unions and Single Parishes the Total Cost is divided as follows into *In-Maintenance* and *Out-door Relief* for the *Half-Years* ended

	<i>Michaelmas</i> 1856, '7, and '8—viz. :—	1856	1857
In-Maintenance, 1858.....	£413,000	£444,000	£458,000
Out-door Relief, " .....	1,388,000	1,440,000	1,503,000
	£1,801,000	£1,884,000	£1,961,000

The Cost of Relief to *Irremovable Paupers* was 30·5 per cent. on the cost of Relief to the other Paupers during the Half-Year ended *Michaelmas* 1858.

(2).—UNION-COUNTIES *which show an Increase and a Decrease in Expenditure comprising Michaelmas, 1858, with Michaelmas, 1857.*

Union-Counties.	Increase.	Union-Counties.	Decrease.
(1858.— <i>Increase</i> ).	Per Cent.	( <i>Decrease</i> ).	Per Cent.
York, West.....	10·0	York, East .....	6·1
Lancaster .....	7·5	Bedford.....	6·1
Nottingham .....	4·9	Cambridge .....	6·3
Durham .....	4·1	Lincoln .....	6·4
Northumberland .....	2·8	Buckingham .....	6·7
Monmouth .....	1·5	Surrey (Extra-Metropolitan) ....	7·1
North Wales .....	1·3	Middlesex (Extra-Metropolitan) ..	7·1
Cumberland .....	1·0	Middlesex (Metropolitan) .....	7·3
South Wales .....	0·7	Somerset .....	7·4
		Southampton .....	7·6
		Leicester .....	7·7
		Northampton .....	7·9
		Worcester .....	8·1
		Kent (Extra-Metropolitan) .....	8·7
		Hertford .....	8·7
		Huntingdon .....	8·9
		Dorset .....	9·0
		Berkshire .....	9·0
		Sussex .....	9·7
		Gloucester .....	9·8
		Oxford .....	10·4
		Essex .....	10·7
		Wilts .....	10·8
		Hereford .....	12·3
		Norfolk .....	14·3
		Suffolk .....	14·6
(1858.— <i>Decrease</i> ).	Decrease Per Cent.		
Westmoreland.....	0·1		
Kent (Metropolitan) .....	1·3		
Chester .....	1·3		
Stafford .....	2·5		
Derby .....	2·5		
Surrey (Metropolitan) .....	3·3		
Rutland .....	3·5		
Warwick .....	4·7		
York, North .....	5·0		
Salop .....	5·3		
Cornwall .....	5·8		
Devon .....	5·9		

(3).—Average CONTRACT PRICES of Various Articles, supplied to the Guardians of the Poor of LAMBETH, BIRMINGHAM, and BURY ST. EDMUND'S, in the Half Years ended Michielmas, 1856, 1857, and 1858.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Half Years ended Mich- aelmas.	PLACES.	Bread per 4 lb. Loaf.	Flour per Sack of 280 lb.	Potatoes per Ton.	Mutton and Beef per Stone 14 lbs.	Butter per lb.	Cheese per lb.	Tea per lb.	Sugar per lb.
		<i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1856	Lambeth .....	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	53 -	80 -	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1857	" .....	6	40 6	110 -	6 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1858	" .....	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	32 6	100 -	7 -	- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1856	Birmingham.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 -	90 -	6 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 10	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 8	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
1857	" .....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 -	108 -	6 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 -	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 -	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
1858	" .....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 11	118 3	6 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	2 11	5
1856	Bury St. Edmds.	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	52 6	66 8	7 7	1 1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 8	5
1857	" .....	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	44 2	80 -	7 10	1 - $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 8	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
1858	" .....	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	29 2	113 4	7 -	1 -	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

**IMPORTS.**—(United Kngdm.)—*First Eleven Months (Jan.—Nov.) 1858-7-6.*  
*Computed Real Value of Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Imported.*

(First Eleven Months.) FOREIGN ARTICLES IMPORTED.		1858.	1857.	1856.
		£	£	£
RAW MATLS.— <i>Textile.</i>	Cotton Wool ...	26,346,000	26,733,000	23,948,000
	Wool (Sheep's)..	7,717,	8,653,	7,625,
	Silk .....	5,488,	12,168,	7,097,
	Flax .....	2,708,	3,363,	3,223,
	Hemp .....	1,520,	1,763,	1,696,
	Indigo .....	2,167,	2,030,	2,278,
		45,946,000	54,710,000	45,867,000
,, , <i>Various.</i>	Hides .....	2,005,000	3,796,000	2,271,000
	Oils .....	2,979,	3,306,	3,337,
	Metals .....	3,191,	3,496,	3,207,
	Tallow .....	2,240,	2,713,	2,477,
	Timber.....	4,638,	6,469,	7,029,
		15,053,000	19,960,000	18,321,000
,, , <i>Agrcultl.</i>	Guano .....	3,634,000	2,217,000	1,932,000
	Seeds .....	2,005,	2,494,	2,554,
		5,639,000	4,711,000	4,486,000
TROPICAL, &C., PRODUCE.	Tea .....	4,599,000	4,300,000	4,431,000
	Coffee .....	1,505,	1,553,	1,370,
	Sugar & Molasses	11,868,	14,790,	10,568,
	Tobacco .....	1,522,	1,651,	1,403,
	Rice .....	1,475,	1,619,	1,625,
	Fruits .....	569,	1,030,	937,
	Wine .....	1,803,	3,584,	3,148,
	Spirits .....	1,059,	2,697	1,827,
		24,400,000	31,124,000	25,309,000
FOOD .....	Grain and Meal..	18,714,000	17,228,000	20,525,000
	Provisions .....	2,880,	3,770,	4,291,
		21,594,000	20,998,000	24,816,000
Remainder of Enumerated Articles .....		2,586,000	3,547,000	2,931,000
TOTAL ENUMERATED IMPORTS...		115,218,000	135,050,000	121,730,000
Add for UNENUMERATED IMPORTS (say)		28,804,000	33,762,000	30,432,000
TOTAL IMPORTS.....		144,022,000	168,812,000	152,162,000

EXPORTS.—(United Kingdom).—*Years ended 31st December, 1858-7-6*  
*Declared Real Value of Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manu-*  
*factures Exported.*

(Year.) BRITISH PRODUCE, &c., EXPORTED.		1858.	1857.	1856.
		£	£	£
MANFRS.— <i>Textile.</i>	Cotton Manufactures..	33,402,000	30,373,000	30,204,000
	„ Yarn .....	9,573,	8,701,	8,029,
	Woolen Manufactures	9,778,	10,703,	9,500,
	„ Yarn .....	2,954,	2,942,	2,890,
	Silk Manufactures ...	1,868,	2,573,	2,666,
	„ Yarn .....	229,	317,	296,
	Linen Manufactures....	4,124,	4,517,	4,888,
	„ Yarn .....	1,739,	1,648,	1,366,
		63,667,000	61,774,000	59,839,000
		1,944,000	2,159,000	1,816,000
„ <i>Sewed.</i>	Apparel .....	3,474,	3,894,	3,638,
	Haberdry. and Millnry			
		5,418,000	6,053,000	5,454,000
METALS .....	Hardware and Cutlery	3,280,000	4,016,000	3,748,000
	Machinery .....	3,604,	3,884,	2,716,
	Iron .....	11,236,	13,406,	12,966,
	Copper and Brass.....	2,854,	3,124,	2,648,
	Lead and Tin .....	2,238,	2,516,	2,381,
	Coals and Culm .....	3,053,	3,211,	2,827,
		26,265,000	30,157,000	27,286,000
<i>Ceramic Manufcts.</i>	Earthenware and Glass	1,721,000	2,151,000	1,916,000
<i>Indigenous Mnfrs.</i>	Beer and Ale .....	1,852,000	1,592,000	1,455,000
	Butter .....	541,	562,	694,
	Cheese .....	91,	114,	160,
	Candles .....	157,	280,	305,
	Salt .....	288,	337,	401,
	Spirits .....	207,	752,	998,
	Soda .....	813,	761,	608,
		3,949,000	4,398,000	4,621,000
<i>Various Manufcts.</i>	Books, Printed.....	390,000	422,000	425,000
	Furniture .....	258,	289,	208,
	Leather Manufactures	2,011,	2,289,	1,756,
	Soap .....	210,	240,	276,
	Plate and Watches ...	454,	545,	481,
	Stationery.....	804,	742,	720,
		4,127,000	4,527,000	3,866,000
Remainder of Enumerated Articles .....		3,524,000	3,806,000	4,465,000
Unenumerated Articles .....		7,943,	9,200,	8,377,
TOTAL EXPORTS .....		116,614,000	122,066,000	115,824,000



SHIPPING.—FOREIGN TRADE.—(United Kingdom.)—Years 1858, '57, and '56.  
*Vessels Entered and Cleared with Cargoes, including repeated Voyages, but  
excluding Government Transports.*

(Years.)	1858.			1857.		1856.	
	Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Vessels.	Total Tonnage.
ENTERED :—							
<i>Vessels belonging to—</i>	No.	Tons.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom and Dependencies .....	19,256	5,233,000	272	19,091	5,418,000	18,258	5,086,000
Russia .....	233	70,	302	169	43,	118	27,
Sweden .....	720	120,	167	549	98,	331	99,
Norway .....	2,187	483,	221	2,080	450,	2,259	469,
Denmark .....	2,400	238,	99	2,511	244,	2,055	195,
Prussia and other German States .....	3,173	715,	225	3,428	664,	3,084	584,
Holland and Belgium..	1,398	211,	151	1,485	243,	1,418	220,
France .....	2,716	234,	86	1,122	90,	846	50,
Spain, Portugal, and Italy.....	1,084	283,	261	881	228,	505	111,
Other European States	131	35,	291	95	27,	61	17,
United States .....	1,276	1,187,	930	1,250	1,214,	1,447	1,379,
Other States, America, Asia, and Africa ....	17	6,	381	32	12,	22	7,
<i>Totals Entered</i>	34,591	8,815,000	255	32,693	8,731,000	30,604	8,244,000
CLEARED :—							
United Kingdom and Dependencies .....	23,455	5,874,000	250	24,834	6,204,000	23,973	5,885,000
Russia .....	242	72,	299	178	44,	97	21,
Sweden .....	798	139,	174	714	135,	652	126,
Norway .....	1,379	262,	191	1,696	330,	1,795	339,
Denmark .....	2,999	302,	101	3,141	317,	2,706	259,
Prussia and other German States.....	4,832	872,	180	4,776	827,	4,272	735,
Holland and Belgium..	2,070	337,	163	2,134	388,	1,850	307,
France .....	4,294	456,	106	4,410	474,	3,682	362,
Spain, Portugal, and Italy.....	1,300	349,	268	1,133	309,	677	153,
Other European States	139	37,	264	30	9,	86	25,
United States.....	1,308	1,229,	940	1,334	1,296,	1,541	1,442,
Other States, America, Asia, and Africa ....	18	6,	343	21	8,	24	9,
<i>Totals Cleared</i>	42,834	9,935,000	232	44,401	10,341,000	41,355	9,663,000

**GOLD AND SILVER BULLION AND SPECIE.—IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.**  
 —(United Kingdom.)—*Computed Real Value for the Year ended*  
*31st Dec., 1858.*

(Year 1858.)	Gold.	Silver.	TOTAL.
<b>IMPORTED FROM:—</b>	£	£	£
Russia, Hanse Towns, Holland, and } Belgium.....	3,070,000	743,000	3,813,000
France.....	654,	2,079,	2,733,
Portugal, Spain, and Gibraltar .....	172,	433,	605,
Malta, Turkey, and Egypt .....	1,282,	14,	1,296,
West Coast of Africa .....	111,	3,	114,
China .....	35,	86,	121,
Australia .....	9,065,	1,	9,066,
British Columbia .....	4,	....	4,
Mexico, South America and W. Indies	3,848,	2,987,	6,835,
United States .....	4,502,	309,	4,811,
Other Countries .....	50,	45,	95,
<i>Totals Imported ...</i>	22,793,000	6,700,000	29,493,000
<b>EXPORTED TO:—</b>			
Hanse Towns, Holland, and Belgium...	315,000	1,254,000	1,569,000
France.....	10,530,	391,	10,921,
Portugal, Spain, and Gibraltar .....	187,	....	187,
Turkey.....	654,	....	654,
India and China (viâ Egypt) .....	131,	5,089,	5,220,
South Africa .....	64,	3,	67,
Mauritius.....	107,	26,	133,
Danish West Indies .....	132,	73,	205,
United States .....	135,	67,	202,
Brazil .....	289,	126,	415,
Other Countries .....	21,	34,	55,
<i>Totals Exported ...</i>	12,565,000	7,063,000	19,628,000

CORN.—*Gazette Average Prices, (ENGLAND AND WALES,) during each Week of the Fourth Quarter of 1858; together with the MONTHLY, QUARTERLY, and YEARLY Average.*

[Communicated by H. F. JADIS, Esq., Comptroller of Corn Returns.]

Weeks ended Saturday, 1858.		Weekly Average. (Per Impl. Quarter.)					
		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1858.—October	2.....	43 2	36 6	24 10	33 1	45 8	44 —
"	9.....	42 8	35 10	23 7	32 7	44 2	44 7
"	16.....	42 4	35 9	22 9	32 6	44 7	44 6
"	23.....	42 4	35 3	22 10	30 7	43 1	45 5
"	30.....	42 10	35 7	23 5	31 —	43 6	45 7
<i>Average for Oct., 1858 ....</i>		42 8	35 9	23 5	31 11	44 2	44 9
1858.—November	6.....	42 8	35 5	23 —	33 —	42 9	44 4
"	13.....	41 10	35 5	23 2	31 —	43 4	43 8
"	20.....	41 2	35 1	22 11	32 4	42 7	45 11
"	27.....	41 2	35 4	22 9	31 6	42 7	46 1
<i>Average for Nov., 1858....</i>		41 8	35 3	22 11	31 11	42 9	45 —
1858.—December	4.....	41 8	35 4	22 8	31 2	42 6	43 10
"	11.....	41 —	35 1	22 10	32 6	41 8	43 8
"	18.....	40 2	33 11	21 10	32 5	41 1	46 5
"	25.....	40 —	32 10	21 9	31 2	41 2	43 4
<i>Average for Dec., 1858 ....</i>		40 7	34 3	22 3	31 9	41 7	44 3
<i>Average for the Quarter ...</i>		41 9	35 2	22 2	31 10	42 11	44 8
<i>Average for the Year .....</i>		44 2	34 8	24 6	32 3	41 11	42 11

LONDON STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.—Oct., Nov., Dec., 1858.

Stocks and Railway Shares.	Amt. of Share.	Amt. Paid.	PRICE ON THE			Highest Price during			Lowest Price during		
			1 Oct.	2 Nov.	1 Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Consols.....	...	...	98½	98½to½*	96½to½*	98½	98½	97½*	98	97½	96½*
Exchequer Bills .....	...	...	...	38s. pm.	35s. pm.	35s. pm.	40s. pm.	39s. pm.	25s. pm.	33s. pm.	32s. pm.
Brighton .....	Stock	100	110½	109½	111½	112	112½	114	109½	109	111
Caledonian .....	"	"	87½	82½	86½	89	87½	82½	83½	82	86½
Eastern Counties .....	"	"	63	62	62	63½	62½	65½	61½	61½	61½
Great Northern .....	"	"	104½	104½	107½	105½	108½	109	103	104	106½
Great Western .....	"	"	54½	54½	53½	57	55½	56½	53½	53½	53½
London & North-Western	"	"	92½	99½	93	92½	93½	96½	90	89½	92½
Midland .....	"	"	98½	96½	98½	98½	98½	104½	97½	96½	97½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	"	"	96½	94½	95½	97	96½	99½	94½	94½	95½
Sheffield .....	"	"	35½	35½	37½	36½	37½	40	35½	35	37
South-Eastern .....	"	"	73½	74	74½	75½	75½	75½	73½	73½	74½
South-Western .....	"	"	96	93½	93	96½	94	96½	93	92½	93
Berwick .....	"	"	95½	93	92½	95½	93½	95½	93	92	92
York and North Midland..	"	"	77½	76	74½	78½	76½	78½	76	74½	74
Northern of France.....	20	16	39½	38½	39½	39½	40½	40½	38½	38½	39½
East Indian .....	Stock	100	108	107	107½	108½	108	109½	106½	106	107

\* Ex-Dividend.



## BANK OF ENGLAND.—WEEKLY RETURN.

*An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for each Week ending on a Wednesday, during the Fourth Quarter (Oct.—Dec.) 1858.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ISSUE DEPARTMENT.					COLLATERAL COLUMNS.	
Liabilities.	DATES.	Assets.			Notes in Hands of Public. (Col. 1 minus col. 16.)	Minimum Rates of Discount at Bank of England.
Notes Issued.	(Wednesdays.)	Government Debt.	Other Securities.	Gold Coin and Bullion.		
Mins. £	1858.	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	1858. Per Cent.
33,32	Oct. 6 ....	11,01	3,46	18,85	20,82	11 Feb. 3
33,33	„ 13 ....	11,01	3,46	18,86	21,19	
33,13	„ 20 ....	11,01	3,46	18,66	21,49	
32,98	„ 27 ....	11,01	3,46	18,51	21,22	
32,40	Nov. 3 ....	11,01	3,46	17,93	21,36	
32,31	„ 10 ....	11,01	3,46	17,84	20,99	
32,50	„ 17 ....	11,01	3,46	18,02	20,73	
32,61	„ 24 ....	11,01	3,46	18,13	20,36	
32,63	Dec. 1 ....	11,01	3,46	18,16	20,31	
32,77	„ 8 ....	11,01	3,46	18,30	20,04	9 Dec. 2½
32,85	„ 15 ....	11,01	3,46	18,38	19,75	
32,95	„ 22 ....	11,01	3,46	18,47	19,71	
32,85	„ 29 ....	11,01	3,46	18,38	20,11	

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Liabilities.					DATES.  (Wdmsdys.)	Assets.				Totals of Liabi- lities and Assets.
Capital and Rest.		Deposits.		Seven Day and other Bills.		Securities.		Reserve.		
Capital.	Rest.	Public.	Private.			Government.	Other.	Notes.	Gold and Silver Coin.	
Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	1858.	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £
14,55	3,71	8,44	11,92	,81	Oct. 6	11,13	15,12	12,50	,68	39,43
14,55	3,09	5,36	14,57	,83	„ 13	10,81	14,82	12,14	,63	38,40
14,55	3,10	5,53	13,81	,89	„ 20	10,81	14,82	11,64	,61	37,88
14,55	3,10	6,13	13,33	,86	„ 27	10,81	14,78	11,76	,62	37,97
14,55	3,10	6,58	12,25	,86	Nov. 3	10,81	14,81	11,04	,68	37,34
14,55	3,14	6,67	12,29	,84	„ 10	10,81	14,70	11,32	,66	37,49
14,55	3,14	6,82	12,56	,82	„ 17	10,81	14,71	11,77	,61	37,90
14,55	3,15	7,67	12,82	,83	„ 24	10,81	15,32	12,25	,65	39,03
14,55	3,09	8,25	12,49	,80	Dec. 1	10,81	15,43	12,32	,62	39,18
14,55	3,10	8,86	12,37	,79	„ 8	10,81	15,50	12,73	,63	39,67
14,55	3,10	9,53	12,61	,76	„ 15	10,81	15,99	13,10	,65	40,55
14,55	3,11	9,66	13,15	,75	„ 22	10,81	16,49	13,24	,68	41,22
14,55	3,12	9,81	12,90	,71	„ 29	10,81	16,95	12,74	,59	41,09

## CIRCULATION.—COUNTRY BANKS.

*Average amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation in ENGLAND and WALES, for each Week ended on a Saturday during the Fourth Quarter (Sept.—Dec.) of 1858; and also the Average of Promissory Notes in Circulation in SCOTLAND and IRELAND during the Four Weeks ended on the 23rd Oct., the 20th Nov., and the 18th Dec., 1858.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.				SCOTLAND.				IRELAND.			
DATES.	Private Banks. (Fixed Issues, 4·40.)	Joint Stock Banks. (Fixed Issues, 3·30.)	TOTAL. (Fixed Issues, 7·70.)	Four Weeks, ended	£5 and upwards.	Under £5.	TOTAL. (Fixed Issues, 3·09.)	£5 and upwards.	Under £5.	TOTAL. (Fixed Issues, 6·35.)	
	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	1858.	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	
1858.											
Oct. 2	3,43	2,99	5,42	Oct. 23	1,49	2,57	4,06	3,33	3,36	6,69	
„ 9	3,52	3,04	6,56								
„ 16	3,56	3,04	6,60								
„ 23	3,53	2,97	6,50								
„ 30	3,50	2,96	6,46								
Nov. 6	3,48	2,98	6,46	Nov. 20	1,64	2,74	4,38	3,36	3,47	6,83	
„ 13	3,45	2,98	6,43								
„ 20	3,40	2,96	6,36								
„ 27	3,39	2,93	6,32								
Dec. 4	3,34	2,88	6,22	Dec. 18	1,61	2,74	4,35	3,25	3,50	6,75	
„ 11	3,31	2,85	6,16								
„ 18	3,26	2,84	6,10								

## FLUCTUATIONS in the Stock and Share Markets during the YEAR 1858.

Stocks and Railway Shares.	Amount per Share.	Amount Paid.	Price on the 1st Jan. '57.	Highest Price during the Year.	Lowest Price during the Year.	Price 31 Dec. '57.
Consols .....	....	....	93 $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$
Exchequer Bills .....	....	....	2s. pm.	45s. pm.	par.	37s. pm.
RAILWAYS—						
Brighton .....	Stock	100	108	114	104	112
Caledonian .....	„	„	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$
Eastern Counties.....	„	„	60	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	57	64
Great Northern .....	„	„	98	109	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Western .....	„	„	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	63	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	56 $\frac{3}{4}$
London and North-Westn.	„	„	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Midland .....	„	„	92	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lancashire and Yorkshire..	„	„	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	87	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sheffield .....	„	„	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	40
South-Eastern.....	„	„	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	65	75 $\frac{3}{4}$
South-Western .....	„	„	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	90	95 $\frac{1}{4}$
Berwick .....	„	„	98	100	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	95
York and North Midland	„	„	86	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	68 $\frac{3}{8}$	78
Northern of France.....	16	All	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	40
East Indian .....	Stock	100	113	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{3}{4}$